#### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-15-The Black Crook. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8-15-A Texas Steer. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Pasjandrum. CASINO-2-8 15-Adonis. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-The Operator.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-8-for Research EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behin FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-She Stoops to

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Poet and Puppets. GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-The Sportsman.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Press Club Fair

HARRIGAN 5 THEATRE-2-8-Relly and the Foun HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8 15-A Partor Match.

HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2 30 Trip to Ulinations.

KOSTER & BIAL/S-2 30-S-Vandeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S 30 The Goardsman.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Flower Show. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-T-8-The Three Gurids-MUSIC HALLS S 15-A True to the Moon. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarae and Dodge

PRICE PICTURES.
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stated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Bully. Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be unfill by subscriber. Readers are better served by boying their Tribune from a new-Mcaler.

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REMITTANCES.—Remit by Fostal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be ut the conner's risk. respent Branch for advertisements, 263 Regentest, on, W., England.

# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is expected that the division on the German Army bill will be taken on Monday: the Government is apparently gaining strength, trates from the Lords to of Ireland. === The rebellion in Cuba is said be entirely suppressed.

Domestic.-The President has decided to postpone the reassembling of the International Monetary Conference until November, -- Pad weather diminishes the attendance at the World's Fair. === The naval officers on their way to Chicago in the "Admiral's Train" stopped to see thirteen of the bills less in his hands by the Leg-Niagara Falls. === Governor Flower vetoed islature. === Admiral Hopkins warmly praised the gun foundry at Washington.

City and Suburban.-The stock market was Vanderbilt interests; S. V. White suspended, and there were wild scenes on the Stock Exchange; other Wall Street men could not meet their obligations, = The Manhattan Elevated road rejected the proposition of the Rapel Transit = The old 71st Regiment Armory Commission. was wrecked by flames. —— Yale alumni elected officers. —— Mrs. Korn killed one of her children, wounded another and tried to end her own life Industrial and special stocks fluctuated wildly, and early declines in Sugar Reining and General Electric were about 25 per cent.. These were the only stocks which did not fully recover their losses, and the closing was strong and con-Money on call ruled at about 15 per cent, with exceptional transactions at 30a40 per

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, preceded by showers in the early morning. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 48;

Governor Flower vetoed a number of bills yesterday, and showed better judgment in doing so than he has displayed in reference to a good many measures which he has signed. One of those which fell under his disapproval was the bill providing for the purchase by the city of some rocky land near Fort George. The Governor says that this measure is "subject to critic'sm both in the manner of its passage and in the nature of its provisions." If this standard were applied to all the work of the Legis lature, a large proportion of the output of the session would be cancelled by the Executive

There will be no further appeal in the case of Carlyle Harris. Mr. Howe had contemplated taking the case before the United States courts. but decided yesterday that this would be useless, especially in view of the strong intimalawyers taking such appeals in capital cases were triffing with the courts. This decision is undoubtedly judicious. It is possible that Governor Flower may grant a short reprieve, but his private secretary said yesterday that no application for a reprieve had been made. As the matter stands, the execution will take place the sentence are under way.

A new standard of official appointments was established for the city when a murderer was made a Fire Commissioner and the head of the Fire Department. No one can wonder, therefore, that the recently selected Commissioner of id that on account of his "youthful indiscretion" Seabold was considered an unfit ment. The armies are marshalled with much person for full Commissioner. When the new noise and excitement, but they seldom meet in standard gets in good working order any such the field; and when they are brought together

by triumphant Tammany.

"Come, let us reason together." was, in substance, the message of the Manhattan Railway Company to the Rapid Transit Commissioners vesterday; and the outcome of the meeting was a decision that the Commissioners shall meet with representatives of the company, talk the matter over, and, if possible, come to an agreement. What this means it does not require a large degree of acumen to perceive. If the company does not secure what it wants on its own terms, the popular expectation will be far astray. There will be delays, negotiations, conferences, etc.; but in the end, unless all signs fail, the Commissioners will concede every essential point.

officials here that the order suspending the operation of the Anti-Chinese law is not intended to affect the test cases which it is proposed to bring before the courts at once. Açcordingly three Chinese will be arrested today, and when they are arraigned in the United States District Court their deportation will be ordered. Their counsel will immediately apply to the Circuit Court for writs of habeas corpus, which will be granted, and at once dismissed. An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States will follow, and arrangements have been made for hearing the argument thereon next Wednesday. Doubtless it is the intention of the Government to hold the law in abevance until the highest court has rendered its decision. That course will have the general approval.

#### TROUBLE AMONG SPECULATORS.

A sensational slump in Sugar was the principal excitement in Wall Street yesterday. As yet the so-called industrials easily hold the lead in rapidity of decline. For the individuals concerned there may be sincere sympathy, but . for the sugar monopolists not a particle. As to them, the only regret felt by the public will be that the disaster has not ended, like the fall in Cordage, in the appointment of a receiver. Business in this city has been disturbed and

threat-ned long enough by these trusts. Bankers are entirely justified who have refused to lend money on such stocks, and their only fault is that they did not refuse much sooner. The whole business world would be the better off if there had never been a chance of borrowing a dollar on shares in monopolies. Business instinct in the Street is now against such loans. but if it had been sturdily against them from the first the public would not have been compelled to pay menopoly prices for important products. The collapse hurts more, now that it has come, because of the ill-judged readiness of financial institutions months or years ago to loan funds of which they have only a fiduciary control on stocks of that chafacter. The feeling in the Street is that the worst

s now over, and that recovery will follow, This at least is clear, that substantial railroad securities are worth as much as they were a we k ago. The prices of some have melted away, but the traffic of the companies is still large, and nearly as profitable as it ever has been. The explosion in the industrial stocks ought not to affect American or foreign estimates of the value of sound railroad securities, and Wall Street is confident that it will not.

At the same time it is only proper to remember that business is not as encouraging as it was six months ago. There is much doubt about the monetary question, and also great doubt about the future of important industries. Woolled manufacturers have been curtailing their business for some time past as far as they could, because they were unwilling to put money into goods with the prospect that the continued his argument before the Benring Sea tariff might be radically changed before the e Lord-Lieutenants the recent heavy failures in that department bave been due to causes which affect the profits, though not the solvency, of many other concerns. Other branches of industry every one can name which are severely strained because no one can as yet determine what the duties on imports are to be.

Everybody has had six months' warning that the Democratic policy, whenever made known, most people to fortify themselves, so that there is less danger of a commercial panic than there would have been with similar failures and saved from a wild panie by Drevel-Morgan and changes in the prices of securities at any other time during the last decade. The trouble at present is with speculators, and as yet to a great extent with speculators who have been gambling on the ability of certain combinations to extort money at their pleasure from the public. If the losses were or could be confined to them the country might regard the situation with more equanimity.

# REVOLUTIONS IN THE TROPICS.

The revolution in Nicaragua is one of a long series of political manocuvres between the rival cities Granada and Leon. President Sacaza represents the Leon group of politicians. His election was contested on constitutional grounds by the Granada cabal, and his Administration has been opposed from the same quarter at almost every turn. He has made war upon his enemies, and on one occasion arrested the leaders of the Granada group and ordered their expulsion from the national territories. Ex-President Zavala has now headed an insurrection against him and taken possession of Granada, after expelling the Government garrison. A battle is said to be impending be tween the rebels and President Sacaza's troops which are concentrated thirty-three miles away at Managua, the capital.

The feud between Leon and Granada is an old one. Walker, the fillbuster, appeared in Nicaragua as the ally of one faction and made war upon the other. His tactics were those of Cortes, who conquered Mexico by dividing the native tribes and flinging one against another. The feuds have continued from Walker's day with unabated rancor. Granada and Leon, one the oldest and the other the largest city, have aspired to govern the country, and each has resented the ambition of the other. Managua was made the capital because it was impossible tions heretofore given by Federal Judges that to reconcile the claims of the two cities. If the Granada cabal succeeds in electing a President there are secret conspiracies and menaces of revolt from Leon. If Leon governs the country, as it has done under the present Administration, Granada is disaffected and ready

These military revolutions, while formidable next week, and preparations for carrying out in the press dispatches, are burlesque performances. The police force of this town could not only suppress the present revolt in Granada, but drive the regular army from the field. There are in the barracks of the four chief towns of the western plateau not over 1,200 troops in ordinary service. They are mainly boys and half-breeds, undisciplined, poorly Street Improvements in the transharlem dis- armed and without efficiency as soldiers. A trict has named as his deputy one Scabold, who revolution in Nicaragna involves, as it does has served a year in State Prison for grand elsewhere in Central America, the enlistment larceny. But it does occasion surprise when we of a few hundreds of equally absurd warriors for a bloodless campaign against the Govern-

at any time for civil war.

may be suppressed, but the mortality in either startled all the world. Fortunately, Australia case is light

Central America does not suffer so much from civil war as it does from political campaigning The leaders of the opposition camp, not having control of the garrisons, are compelled to demonstrate their popularity and prestige by heading an insurrection now and then. If they neglected to do this they would be accounted back numbers," and would be "out of polities." Most of these civil wars, against which moralis's inveigh as evidences of the instability of Spanish-American institutions, are as harmless as the torchlight parades and business men's processions in an American Presidential canvass. Zavala, for example, is represented in the dispatches as capturing a town and head-It is taken for granted by the United States | ing a rebellion. Perhaps it would be more accurate to describe him as having started a " Presidential boom."

### "THEY ARE NOT STAYERS"

The statesman who presided over our State Senate last winter with such staying power as to impress all beholders, and who discharged so effectively the functions of Lieutenant-Governor. Governor and a majority of both houses, that the attention of the whole State was drawn to him. Erie County in an especial manner rising up in mass-meetings and other demonstrations of recognition and appreciation-the statesman whom we foadly call "Blue-eyed Billy of Buffalo"-starts to-day for Europe. We shall miss him. It would be only the repetition of a trite commonplace- and yet we feel that it would express better than anything else the feeling of many persons to whom his presence in the chair was always an inspiration and a benediction-to say, "What is our loss is Europe's gain." Europe, if it has any lei ure during the next month or two, cannot employ it better than by looking him over. That is, so much of Europe as he may irradiate by his presence. For we take it for granted that he will visit the Continent after he has established Home Rule in Ireland, which will occupy the first week or so after his arrival. There has been no official announcement of the fact, but we presume that he takes with him a certified copy of the Home Rule he has established in Buffalo as a model for Ireland. It ought perhaps to be stated that the impression which obtains in some quarters that he goes to Ireland in response to the happy thought suggested by Mr. Choate at the dinner of the Friendly Sons is altogether erroneous. Mr.

Mr. Cheate's invitation. up and bud and blessom and bear frost and joy over that phenomenal event m recent pofurnish food for reflection and an umbrageous litical history; nor is it assumed. It is natural, shade in which to enjoy it. Being asked con- genuine and unmixed. Not because there is tempt for the entire crowd, concluding with the knows Horace by heart and Aristotle's 'Poliremark, born of years of observation and ties, too"-which is our contemporary's descripexperience: "Anyhow, they are not stayers," tion of Dr. Everett-cannot be otherwise than tician! Calm, complacent self-assured, undis-swer to our contemporary's inquiries, "Is there mayed, level-headed "Boss"! He knows them, sem thing intrins cally humorous about a schoolvigor of their protests, the nervous jerk of their tion, that there is nothing intrinsically humoroff-hind legs. He does not think them of con- ous about a schoolmaster, and that it is not a

Mugwumps, under whatever name they assemble themselves and organize and protest and threaten and kick, however formidable they may seem to be, however violent and demont ative, they are never "stayers." They only thems lyes talked about, and then, when it would seem from the noise they make and the carnestness they manifest that they were going to create a revolution or at least defeat an Alderman, they drop into line with the old and original "stayers." And the "stayers" have

# THE AUSTRALIAN BANK FAILURES.

The cause of the appalling financial disasters the last dozen years the number of banks and their branches has, in a spirit of reckless rivalry, been increased far beyond the requirements of legitimate business. There are 700 would be ample. In many a hamlet where one, properly conducted, would not be overburdened with business, three or four are to be found, struggling in desperate competition his opportunities-as we are quite sure he willwith each other, and resorting in their rivalry to business methods of the most unsafe and unsound description. They are extravagantly managed, too, if not dishonestly, so that the ost of administration absorbs too much of the gross profits. The percentage of losses is also far too large, and the balance remaining is accordingly much less than a judicious financier would consider a commensurate return on the capital invested for the risks involved.

This mushroom growth of banks has in turn enormously inflated the volume of banking business; and since the latter has increased at a rate far in excess of that of the industrial and commercial growth of the country, the conclusion is unavoidable that much of it is of an unwholesome character. From 1880 to 1891 the trade of the colonies with other countries increased from \$153,750,000 to \$220,000. 000, or about 43 per cent. But in the same time the bank advances increased from \$290,-000,000 to \$705,000,000, or about 143 per cent. This striking disproportion is further emphasized by the fact that while in 1880 the banks of Australia conducted their business without borrowing from England, last year their loans in the latter country amounted to no less than \$215,000,000. They have literally been borrowing amounts great and small, wherever they could, all over Great Britain and the Continent.

This money has been loaned by the banks in Australia. A great deal of it has been legitimately placed. But there is no doubt that enormous sums have been placed at dates much longer than sound practice sanctions, or on securities from which realization in the near future would be impossible. The natural result is indicated in a Melbourne dispatch of this week: "In nearly every case where an Australian bank has failed within the last two years the trouble has been attributed to the withdrawal of deposits." Of course, if there were a demand for return of deposits which had been loaned on long time or on unrealizable

is a young and resourceful country, and able to endure so severe a lesson as this without being utterly prostrated. But she must take it as a lesson, and learn from it that bubbles are no fit foundation for prosperity; for, be they of bank paper or of soapsuds, they are, on pressure, equally sure to burst,

### A COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS.

No philanthropic measure passed by the last Legislature of this State was worthier or in the best sense more practical than the act making provision for the establishment of a colony for epilepti's. Approved by the leading medical State Charitable Aid Society and other kindred organizations, the bill so commended itself to our lawmakers that it passed both the Senate and Assembly without a dissenting vote. Unlike many a piece of excellent non-partisan legislation, its details were as satisfactory as its general aim. It called for no extravagant expenditure, while at the same time it made ample provision for the establishment of the It secured a choice farm of 1,800 colony. acres of land in Livingston County, upon which are commedious buildings well adapted to the purpose to which they would be put.

In the circumstances the public is fully warranted in expecting that the Governor will affix his signature to the bill. The fact that it went through the Legislature without opposition, taken in connection with its strong outside backing, proves that the public sentiment of the State is heartily in favor of the estab- practical effect. lishment of the colony. It is not difficult to understand why this should be so. New-Yorkers are not only a generous, but a sympathetic and humane people. For that reason they for a class of unfortunates who have a strong claim upon their compassion. It is not improbable, moreover, that the colony which they desire to see founded might become nearly if not quite s If-sustaining, and that, thanks to the intelligent provision made for their welfare, an increasing percentage of those belonging to it would ultimately be cured. There is no polities in a measure which has ends thus beneficent in view, and if the Governor signs it he will have the public approbation.

JUSTICE TO DE. WILLIAM EVERETT. Preparatory to his departure Mr. Sheehan Hon. William Everett as a Representative in planted a very large sced-thought, which, if | Congress." We beg to assure our contemporary well watered and carefully tended, may spring that there is nothing doubtful whatever in our cerning the possible machinations during his "anything ludicrous in the idea" of Dr. Everrule, he expressed in vigorous terms his con- of genius, a schoolmaster," and "a man who the ground floor. Clear-sighted philosopher! Admirable poli- "an honor to any legislative body." In an-He has summered and wintered with them. mast r? Is it a crime to be intelligent?" we richly crimed the general condemnation it is He knows the noise of their indignation, the say, unhesitatingly and without mental reservasequence enough to stay at home and watch crime to be intelligent. Indeed, we shall go them. With the featlessness of a "Boss" who further and say that to our mind there is nothhas perfected his machine and has confidence | ing intrinsically humorous in Dr. Everett, and in his heelers he turns up his auburn mustache notwithstanding the fact that there are not in derision of his opponents and leaves them "ten men in Congress who have on an average "Anyhow, they are not stayers." No, they aware, however, that our judgment on those Congress. Our sincere and unmixed joy over Dr. Ever

ett's election, as we tried to make plain, is because it will broaden his horizon, enlarge his knowledge of human nature, give him new indu'ge in diversions, make a hullabaloo, get | views of the capacity of the Democratic party for acrobatic feats and circus performances, furnish him the opportunity to tackle "Tom" Reed and other malefactors at short range, and make, on the whole, a better schoolmaster of him. When we said there was something so funny about his election that the people down ously we did not by any means desire it to be understood that there was anything funny in his entering public life, but only that the people around Boston had become so accustomed to single word-inflation. It has not, however, been an inflation of the currency, but of the banks themselves and their business. In pectedness, which is the essential element of his running for thing, and not getting them humor. And so far from sympathizing with this humorous view, we said distinctly that it was a serious matter, and that it opened a considerable vista of beneficent possibilities. Permore than 1,700 of these institutions, where ish the thought that we should treat the Doctor's election in any but the most serious manner! We believe it will do him a great deal of good; and that he, if he avails himself of will do the Democratic party in Congress a great deal of good. He can tell them a great many things; some of which are so.

"The Sun" inquires with an earnestness which ought to impress the Boston people, who have been treating the subject as we ourselves think with far too much frivolity, "Where does the fun come in?" It is a very proper inquiry. That was what we wanted to know. Boston people will find out when they read "The Sun's" article on the subject.

In his lectures at Stanford University ex-Presi dent Harrison proposes to outline an international code of law to govern the leading nations of the world, with the purpose of rendering resorts to arms to settle international differences unnecessary. Once established, there is no question that the plan would commend itself so emphatically to the consciences of all enlightened men and women as to be made permanent. Such an achievement would bring assured and lasting glory to the promulgator of the idea. General Harrison may have it in his power to confer a great and permanent benefit not only upon his own countrymen, but upon the entire world.

Winter may not be lingering in the lap of pring up in Orange County. Still there is a grave piece of circumstantial evidence which looks bad for him. "The Middletown Argus' says that "there is a snowbank three feet deep and 100 feet long within sight of Middletown, It is on the hill known as 'High Barney,' about two miles from the centre of the city." However, the Fourth of July is some distance off yet.

The lightning of Maxwell's axe doesn't strike twice in the same place-but then it doesn't need

A term in prison appears to be a sure passport to Tammany favor. John J. Scannell, the assussin, is now President of the Fire Department. Jacob Scabold, the convicted horse-thief, who spent some time in a cell in New-Jersey, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Street Improvements in the district above the Harlem securities, embarrassment was inevitable. Such River. Edward S. Stokes, who spent some years

objection as that will be laughed out of court | the firing is in the air and nobody is hurt. A | is the explanation of these bank failures which | in Sing Sing Prison for killing James Fisk, has Government may be overthrown or a rebellion have shaken and crippled the colonies and persuaded a Tammany Grand Jury to indict his nal libel. Most people had supposed that it was rather difficult to commit criminal libel against a graduate of a State prison Edward S. Stokes is so jubilant over his success in procuring this indictment that in a legal proceeding before a referee he loudly denounces William E. D. Stokes as a liar. Now, can William E. D. Stokes obtain an indictment for criminal libel against Edward S Stokes? Probably not. William E. D. Stokes has never killed a man nor stolen a horse. If he were a man-slayer or a horse-thief be might have great influence with Tammany Hall

> Those engaged in the bicycle relay race would have made much better time if some of the roads over which they travelled had not been in a bodies, by the State Board of Charities, by the shocking condition. Highway reform is necessary the country over.

> > The laying of the cornerstone of the new St. Luke's Hospital this afternoon will be a ceremony of peculiar interest. The removal of this great hospital from the site it has long cookerles on these feeding excursions-a fact borne out occupied in Fifth-ave, is a significant occurrence in the history of public institutions in the city, and | Condert went on to say that sines the nursing was laid on December 27. By the increase in the value of its property since its present build- female scals. ing was first used, in 1858, the hospital is enabled to erect a magnificent new building, with acommodations for 50 per cent more patients than at present, and also to provide a liberal fund to meet the running expenses. On the new site, as being driven, separated and counted as a herd of on the old, St. Luke's will be a lasting monu- cattle on the plains, much resembling the latter in ment to Dr. Muhlenberg, who conceived the the timidity of the females and the ferecity of the idea of such an institution and carried it into males. According to the evidence of one witness,

An ingenious and gifted statistician has figured and this power of domestication has made it possible it out that if by common consent during this spring, summer and fall "when" could be recgnized as meaning "When are you going to for the general management of the herd. you pleased with the Fair?" our 65,000,000 quired whether the branding of seals was practised. would gladly undertake the duty of caring the Fair?" and how" as meaning "How were people would save enough breath to run all What good would it be? he asked. It would be no he mills of the confinent during the next decade. Conceding that the statistician has got it right, the experiment is well worth trying.

Mayor Gilroy's professions of solicitude for the food. interests of the city with regard to the Dock Department finances and the Fort George Park scheme will deceive no one. All the expenditures of the Dock Department ought to be subject to the authority of the Board of Estimate and Apportion- ditional as to what should be done on the islands But Tammany has put Andrew J. White Our esteemed contemporary "The New-York Tammany leaders as a prodigal misuse of public agement of the property of the United States. He into the Dock Board especially to enrich as many Sun" d.es us injustice-not wittingly, however, | funds can make wealthy. The Dock Department Sheehan visits Ireland quite independently of we would fain believe-when it says we "as- intends to spend millions of dollars out of the prosume a doubtful joy over the election of the ceeds of bonds as soon as possible in acquiring lands and "improving the water front." certain that some of those millions will find their way into Tammany pockets. Trust Andrew J. White to steer that stream of riches safely into the no favored Tammany pocket pools. Tammany contractors and Tammany speculators in water-front th property and privileges will pile up fortunes with Aladdin-like swiftness. As to the Fort George absence of certain persons in Eric County who ctt's "b coming a public servant and taking Park scheme, the only trouble with that was that have been raising objections to his benign up a public career," for we agree that "a man the Tammany inside ring had not been let in on

The last Legislature not only put up the tax rate, but it still further added to the burdens of the taxpayers by exempting property from Cannon, has sent the sum of \$400 to the Fresh Alr taxation which was never exempted before and ought not to be exempted now. In other words, it was a thoughtless, extravagant body, which

## PERSONAL.

Dr. Henry Newell Martin, professor of blology in Johns Hopkins University, who some time age resigned because of ill health, has been director of the blological department since the opening of the unirsity, in 1876. He was born at Newry, Ireland, to kick to their hearts' content while he takes | more cerebral contents than he has," we do July 1, 1848, was educated at University College. continued his argument before the Benring Sea goods would go into consumption. The same | to kick to their nearts content while he lakes | more cereoral contents than he has, we do saily 1, 1818, was educated at thickersity Conego.

Tribunal. === The House of Commons voted | goods would go into consumption. The same | his well-carried vacation and goes off to furnish | not consider that his general intelligence | London, and Christ College, Cambridge, and before | to transfer the power of appointing Irish magismany scientific societies in this country and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, which body honored him in 18-35 by appending him Croomian lecturer on natural science for that year. In connection with saveral of his advanced students Dr. Martin has made many original researches in biological subjects. The results of nearly all of these have been published in "Studies from the Biological Laboratory," of which he is the editor. He is also the American editor of the English "Journal of Physiology" and the author of several text-books. Dr. Martin was assisted in much of his literary labor by his wife, Mrs. Hetty Cary Martin, who died last september.

The nephew of Lord Beaconsfield has just come into possession of Hughenden manor, and the facts recall an incident of the English statesman's residence there. He was one day walking on the terrace every reason to stay. Their noses are in the Boston way found difficulty in treating it seri- in the easy coat and old slouch hat which he affected the country, when two women of strong Gladstonian opinions entered the gate. Supposing him to

the amiable philosopher who has just died at a ripe old age. While he was at the College of Doral somehe had in the establishment, "The best Christian!" ne had in the establishment. "The best Christiant" answered the chaplain. "Well, I am bound to confess that it is an Israelite-our professor of pbill couply." It was his work entitled "La Kabbale" which got him into the Institute. Thereon M. Barthelmy saint-Hildre remarked to him: "It is not by intrigue, but by 'Kabbale' that you have gained admittance to our runks."

The late General Beals is said to have brought the first specimens of gold from California to the East, in From The Brooklyn Standard-Union. He crossed through Mexico with them, dis guised as an English licutenant-it was a dangerous gred to get aboard the United States Ship Sara-oga, then lying off Sartificies in commant of Car-am (afterward Admiral) Fatrogut. If was the report has brought by General ocale, says a correspondent f "The Washington Fost," that stimulated the gold ever all over the country.

NOT PENNOYER'S FIRST OFFENCE. From The Baston Herald.

From The Easton Herald.

This is not the first time that Governor Pennover of Oregon has advertised binself as a boor. His impadent message to secretary Gresham requesting him to tell the President to mind his business is paralleled by his conduct two years ago, when President Harrison journesed through Oregon. The Governor was invited to go out and meet the President, but the suggestion did not meet with Pennove's approval. He informed the people that he was Governor of Oregon, and that if the President of the United States desired to meet him he would have to call at the State House like any other citizen. The Governor did not propose to have his high mightiness belittled by a mere President.

ONLY THE FRUIT OF DEMOCRACY. From The Buffalo Express.

From the Buffalo Express.

It has been many years since a political leader has been so universally denotated in this State as william F, Sheehan now is, Yet his critics all recognization as one of the powers of the Democracy. Denunciation of Sheehan is demunciation of Democracy as it exists in New York. Mr. Sheehan is fairly entitled to the support of all Democrats who place the interests of the party above the interests of good government.

HE WILL KNOW HIS PARTY BETTER BY AND BY.

From The Boston Journal.

When Mr. Cleveland expresses the bellef that the Sherman act can be repeated without substituting for it something more favorable to silver, he shows that he is very poorly acquainted with his party. He will know it better by and by.

THE WORST POSSIBLE TIME FOR FREE TRADE. From The Albany Journal.

### HABITS OF MOTHER SEALS.

MR. COUDERT DESCRIBES THEM TO THE ARBITRATORS.

LONG EXCURSIONS FOR FOOD TAKE THE FEMALES FAR BEYOND THE TWENTY-MILE LIMIT PROPOSED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Parts, May 5 .- F. R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, continued his argument before the Pehring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. Mr. Condert read from the American case to show the habits of the seals, and that if a mother seal was killed her pup would inevitably perish by starvation, as seal mothers would nurse only their own pups.
The portion of the case read also showed that necessarity, after nursing her pup for a few days, the cow is compelled to seek food in order to provide sufficient nourishment for her off-pring; that she leaves the pup on the rookery and goes into the sea, these excursions lengthening as the pup grows older, it also showed that fish were scarce in the waters adjoining the rookeries, thus obliging the cows to go many miles in search of their food, and that they undoubtedly go from 100 to 200 miles from the by the testimony of many experienced sealers. Mr especially so because in its new situation St. mothers travelled this distance seaward to seek ford, Luke's is to be a close neighbor of the Cathedral returning after obtaining it, it was difficult to speak of St. John the Divine, the cornerstone of which patiently of the British proposal that a twenty-mile of St. John the Divine, the cornerstone of which patiently of the British proposal that a twenty-mile of St. John the Divine, the cornerstone of which patiently of the British proposal that a twenty-mile of St. John the British

Mr. Condert next read and discussed that portion of the American case relating to the methods em-ployed in taking the scals at the Pribyloff Islands, and the results of these practices upon the hert. A herd of seals, Mr. Condert said, is as capable of "they are as controllable and amenable to god management upon the islands as sheep and cattle,

Baron de Courcel, president of the Tribunal, in-Mr. Condert replied that he presumed it was not. protection against pelagic maraaders, who, on American soft would be hanged without trial. There was no difference, he continued, between scale going to ea for food and cattle going out on the prairies for

In reply to Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, Mr. Condert prefaced his examination of the management of the scal islands with an argu-ment in which he contended that the arbitrators could not make any regulations as to Behring Sea conowned by the United States. The United States would not allow anybody to interfere with the manthen went on to prove that the regulations in force on the Pribyloit Islands provided every possible pre-cutton for the pr. servation of the seals. Dogs were not allowed on the Islands, and even smoking was The latter statement caused a good deal of merri-

The latter statement caused a good deal of merinent and banter on the part of the members of the Tribunal and the counsel present.

The hearing was not so interesting in the afternoon as in the forenoon. Mr. Condert isserted that polacie scaling had not lessened stare the modus vivendi was agoned upon between Great Initial and the United Stars. The pelacie scal hanters now caught the scals in the occan outside of Behring sca, where they found the chase equally profitable, sca, where they found the chase equally profitable, so seal hunting in the North Pacific also, and to stamp out pelagic scaling.

A GIFT TO THE SUMMIT HOME.

# From the proceeds of the Friday Evening Musicales, the treasurer of the association, II. Le Grand

cellent benevolent institution has among its supporters and associate managers many well-known residents of New York, who are also patrons of the Friday Evening Musicales, and this gift therefore appro-priately represents their interest in the Summit Home.

#### A RECEPTION BY THE OVAL CLUB TO-DAY. A reception and lawn party will be given by the

members of the Oval Club, at the clubhouse at Morris Heights, this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. the club's coach, recently bought from T. Suffern Taller, will start from the Plaza Hotel at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, and will leave the Oval on its return trip at 4:40 o'clock. The coach will coa-tinue its trips daily, except Sandays, during the

resent month.

The committee of ladies on reception is composed.

Miss Florence Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Leon Marie,
rs. B. L. Sherman, Mrs. Marion Read and Mrs. Janclosely associated with Huxley. He is a member of many scientific societies in this country and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, which body honored to the Royal Society of London, which body honored reserved for their play.

# THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The timidity, the shrinking within itself of capital fort to fortify itself against possible disaster. Is the directly to the timid and vacillating course Government. Had there been no contradictory acuts from the officials who control the Governstatements from the officials who control the toveralment's from the officials who control the toveralment's financial policy, no attempts at pidding arrangements with the banks for gold on condition of
paying the freight, and no ineffective interviews with
wall street, it is morally certain that the present
condition of the money market would have been
materially mediated, if not averted altogether. It is
idle to blame the demand for gold for the manifest
errors of the Administration. The latter meant well,
no doubt; but the seeds of distract were sown by its
vacillating course, with the result that there is a
general disposition to call loans and realize wherever
it is possible.

STOP THIS UNCERTAINTY, MR. CARLISLE. From The Philadelphia Press.

educate the West and South in the evils of silver purchases and free silver coltage. . . It is never safe to meddle with values by way of teaching any-body a lesson at any time. It is particularly unsafe now. The entire commercial world—England, Europe, south America, the East China and India) and Australia—is going through an apporalleled liquidation. It will be a very serious matter if the refusal of Secretary Carlisle to—terminate the present uncertainty in regard to the currency gives the country another lesson like that of Mr. Carlisles last attempt at financial education. The evil will not stop as easily as it did then.

THE BEARS FOUND EFFICIENT HELP.

There is no denying the fact that uncertainty as regards the manucial policy of President Cleveland's the Exchange who have been pounding certain industrial stocks during the last few days, with the object, of course, of buying them for a rise. HAVE THEY HAD OBJECT LESSONS ENOUGHT From The Mail and Express.

From The Mail and Express.

How many men in this industrial enterprise, how many in all the other enterprises which feel the stringency in the money market, because of the incompetency, the vaciliation and the pusilianimity of Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, voted for the man who made this libre Grass statesman the head of the financial department of our Government! Have they had enough of Democratic control? How many more object lessons will it require to teach them that it is always better when you are enjoying prosperity to try no experiments and make no radical changes?

A DEFINITE POLICY DEMANDED. From The Troy Times.

If the talk of the Democratic statesmen who are visiting Washington is any indication of the drift of Democratic sentiment, President Cleveland will have a hard time whipping his followers into line for a definite financial policy. The visitors reveal a wide difference of option touching silver and the Statebank proposition, and the task of bringing them together, even with the coercive power of patronage will tax the strength of the Administration. Let the question is one which cannot be postnoned. The the question is one which cannot be postponed. The country demands the inauguration of a definite policy and the ending of the uncertainty which more than anything else is causing financial disturbance. The President will need every moment he can snatch from the office-seekers to drill his lieutenants in the course he desires followed, if he has any definite course, which many are inclined to doubt.

NOT EXACTLY SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE.

"The Philadelphia Times" thought yesterday a suitable occasion to remark: "Confidence in the Administration has checked any speculative excitement, and though the gold reserve is some three millions below the recognized limit, the fact occasions no alarm." If a state of excitement bordering of panic, and the wholesale throwing overboard of stocks are signs of confidence, they were manifested yesterday.

DUE TO A VACILLATING POLICY.

At the present inneture the United States is confronted with a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress pledged to an abolition of protective duties and a consequent greater increase in imports than ever before. When the Lilld Congress meets, if it passes a Tariff bill framed in accordance with the provisions of the Chicago platform, the imports into this country will become larger than they are even to-day, the adverse trade balance will become greater and the efflux of gold greater than it is at the present time. The people of the United States could not be cursed with a free trade tariff at any time when its effect would be more severe than at present.